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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, December 7th

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

One of the most important points made by President Grant in his message to Congress was of an important national character, being no less than recommending the adoption of measures to make telegraphic messages as comparatively cheap to the general public as postage for letters. We feel assured that the great majority of the entire business community and the whole country press accord with that desire. The very fact that the telegraphic system, as now conducted, is such as to give the complete control to a few irresponsible individuals whose power is used solely for their own benefit without regard to the rights of those who are compelled to transact business with them, demands that the Government should assume the power and conduct the business for the best interests of the general public. The exorbitant prices charged virtually places the use of the telegraph wires far beyond the reach of the great mass of the people.

There are those who believe that an instrument of such universal use as it should be ought not to be the mere creature of private greed, and of the partial and unjust discrimination which have marked its history. Like the United States mails, it should be free and equal in its benefits and accommodations to all. Now, so far as newspapers are concerned, it is available only by the wealthy, chiefly cosmopolitan presses. Country newspapers are virtually ruled out of its use, because the "cash on the nail" required is so far beyond their ability to pay, and so much above the actual benefit it would confer.

Suppose the people and the press were under the necessity of dependence upon a monopoly of the Post Office and mail system of the United States, and they in the exclusive control of a company consisting of sharp business men? We grumble at the railroads and their tariffs; but what words could express what the public would feel with our whole mail system and Post Office in individual, irresponsible hands?

The United States mails are free to all alike, at a very moderate, a very cheap charge. For three cents the people of California now receive a letter such as formerly cost them twenty-five; and if then received through a private company, from fifty cents to two dollars. Were it not for the influence of the United States mail and postage system, we should be obliged at this present time to pay at least twenty-five cents for each letter received. Our relation with the telegraph in as it would be with a company of individuals having exclusive control of the mails and Post Office. We are forced either to pay double or treble what the tariff for telegraphic despatches should be, or do without them.

We have had in San Francisco, as elsewhere, competing lines, until recently. But, as in other large business companies, concentration of interests and monopoly rules in telegraphy, and thus a union has been formed, leaving no opposition. Of course, at once up goes the tariff for messages, and the public is helpless; it must either pay the exorbitant rates, or do without the telegraph. England felt the effects of this grinding system so keenly that the Government purchased the telegraphic system, and now itself runs the institution as it does the Post Office. It works well. At first, as was natural and to be expected, it did

not give entire satisfaction, but we now hear no complaints. Naturally and politically, it is a national institution, and should be in the hands of the Government. It should be an educator, as is the postal system, a medium of communication between the Government and its agents.

In war it is an indispensable aid, and in peace it would prove a priceless assistant in the operations of the Government. In private hands, although composing a company of great wisdom and business capacity, it can never accomplish half the good of which it is capable, properly controlled and administered. Under the control of the Government, like the mail system, it is capable of as much greater usefulness as the United States mail and postage system superior to what any private company can possibly be. We believe that it would be one of the best investments the Government could possibly make, to purchase the entire interests and rights of the telegraph company, and make its management a department of the Government, or rather, perhaps, a Bureau, immediately under the charge of a Commissioner, responsible to the Postmaster-General.

HORACE GREELEY.

The last rites have been performed, the vast concourse of people have assembled to look once more, and for the last time, upon the man whom all the world knew, and to whom millions, to a great degree, owe their liberty, have met and dispersed. For the poor, helpless remains of a great man, a powerful journalist, a mental prince without a title and without the halo of office, have passed, borne away to that last home of the silent dead, where the turmoils of life are felt and endured never more; where the clamor of the great public, the rumbling of the great city and the tumults of the people never come. Horace Greeley has finished his work, has ended his busy life, and gone to his well earned rest. And what shall be said of him and his life's work? It is too soon to attempt any analysis of his work, or of his mental, moral and general character. If he had faults, now is not the time to name them. If he committed errors, or made mistakes, he was but mortal, and as such is entitled to the fullest extent, the charity of mortality, especially when they appear so insignificant in contrast with his great life-work, his earnest and honest condemnation of whatever he esteemed a wrong. If he had ambition, it was of an honorable character, and not sought through dishonorable means. No man that ever lived was a more earnest worker, and his work was ever, as he believed, in the cause of right and justice. He did his work well, worked long and faithfully, raised himself from obscurity to a proud pre-eminence, made his own fame and fortune without any assistance from the world, and when his work was done, died. He has shown the young and the old what industry and labor may accomplish, and his example is a donation beyond the value of all material treasures.

THE SHAMEFUL CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

President Grant says, in his message to Congress, that unless steps are taken to preserve our Navy, "in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation on the ocean of all the great powers." This implies the admission that proper measures have not been taken to maintain the efficiency of the Navy, and the neglect has been no secret. The Secretary of the Navy has complained year after year, and yet Congress has refused to take an action. For several years we have not had a first-rate, sea-going war ship of any class, and we have only one bad vessel of the most important class—that of the swift cruisers. We are exposed to most serious danger continually on account of this, gross and most culpable negligence. Any third-rate power, having an open port, could buy half a dozen swift sailing steamers, arm them, drive our merchant shipping from the sea, and have a year to spare before our navy yards could fit out a vessel fit to catch the slowest

of the enemy. We not only have not a first-rate warship, but we have not a respectable navy yard; and if we had a good yard, we have not a respectable management for one. Navy yards are not used to build ships, but to help corrupt politicians. Now Congress proposes to order the construction of a dozen warships in private ship yards; and the work would, no doubt, be done cheaper and better than in the Government yards under the corrupt partisan system. Congress should pursue the idea of reform, and let out the legislation of the Federal Government to be done by private contract. The principle is equally good for law-making and ship-making.

IMMIGRATION.

We hear and read the opinions of many persons regarding the great need we have of immigrants, and the proper means of attracting them to our State. We have an Immigrant Aid Society, and while the gentlemen composing it are, no doubt, working with heartfelt interest in the cause, yet the general apathy of the public renders their work of little avail. In our own county we have gentlemen who are large land owners, and who could, did they take the broad view of this subject and invest their funds in a practical experiment, add largely to the permanent advancement of their own, and the interest of the State. Hon. H. B. Sanford, in a letter from Florida to the Savannah Republican, gives his experience in colonizing, and we think that the like happy results would follow a trial here. His plan at first was simply to cultivate oranges; but the introduction of the laborers opened new fields of labor. In the lower part of the State we know from experience that the cultivation of the orange is a profitable business. Mr. Sanford says:

"I commenced in 1870 buying a grove of one hundred acres, with six thousand six hundred trees, and for clearing the land we had a large force of negroes brought from Middle Florida. The prejudice of my neighbors touching the introduction of that class of labor, and the difficulties caused in consequence, constrained me to turn to another quarter for laboring men, and I sent over in January, 1871, an agent to Sweden, where I was assured I would have no difficulty in engaging peasants, who would give a year's service for their expenses. This proved to be the case, and in May my agent returned with forty-five Swedes—men and women—who immediately set to work at Sanford. They proved to be, instead of peasants, accustomed to field work, artisans mainly, from the town of Upsala. They were well housed and fed better, I doubt not, than in their own country, with their own women to wash, cook and sew for them, were generally contented, laborious and sober, and so well satisfied with the land that I sent for more, and in November another detachment of thirty-five arrived, and now at the request of their friends and relatives in my employ, I have just sent for some twenty more, making in all near 100 of these excellent people introduced by me here. As their contracts for a year's labor expired, I gave those who desired to remain a gift of five acres of choice land to improve, with the option of purchasing five acres more. Quite a number of families have selected their lots, and are their time having expired busy in improving them, erecting houses, etc., for which I give them the lumber to be paid for in labor, later. This a colony has been established which will become to me and my neighbors permanent labor, and which will hereafter need no help from me in its growth, for I look upon it as the nucleus of a large settlement, sure to increase as these colonists thrive and bring over their friends, or attract others to come to be neighbors."

All are now satisfied with the country, its climate and its advantages over their own, and are sending for their friends and relatives to come and join them. They are taking hold in earnest and making themselves at home, and almost have traded their form an admirable nucleus for a thriving colony. "One who is a millwright has discovered that the water between two lakes where the water is located has fall enough to turn a wheel, and he proposes establishing there a grist mill, and carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, wheelwrights, a baker, a watchmaker, &c. &c. Each propose to turn their trades to account, while planting an orange grove, and waiting for it to give the wished-for competency. For they see it demonstrated in their neighborhood that with care and culture an acre of orange trees is a fortune to them—for it will yield from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per annum, and is as sure as any other crop. It is a curious sight, these bearded, ruddy-cheeked sons of the frozen regions near the Arctic circle cultivating orange trees in Florida, healthy, happy and industrious."

And now to the moral of this. If you wish to secure Scandinavian immigration to the southern States, it can only be done, in my view, by bringing them over in communities. A number of people in this State and in Georgia have brought over by two and three, Swedes or Norwegians, and on one year contracts, and have generally failed to be contented under such conditions, they must have companionship of their own people, male and female, home comforts, inducements held out in land and good wages. I would probably have spent less money employing home labor at regular rates—but, looking to securing a colony for permanent

labor of this honest and industrious people, I consider the outlay as a most advantageous one. My orange grove has a twenty-acre addition, and, I count, will be bearing fruit in 1875. The Swedes keep the groves in excellent condition, they have mainly run my saw and planing mill, have made roads, built wharves and various buildings, in fine have made themselves useful in every field where they have been put, and a more sober, orderly, industrious, honest and intelligent community, can be found nowhere.

The Adams Family and the Town of Quincy How the Adamses Own All that Joins Them—Queer Incidents.

The Adamses have held the town of Quincy as long, as it were, from time immemorial, and custom has established them in some sort as lords of the manor. With regard to them a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes: Quincy is one of the richest towns of the Commonwealth. Although only nine miles from Boston, and in the direct route of expansion, its boundaries touching the corporate city limits, it has been lying fallow and going to seed for years. The granite quarries, to which leads the first railroad built in America, make great scoops in the hills to the West. At the North, close to the city, little colonies are settling under the auspices of land speculators, and promptly petitioning for separation from the antiquated borough, and on the harbor side strenuous attempts are made each season to arouse a watering-place fever, with uniform lack of success. But the centre of Quincy itself, defies innovation, and will continue to defy it. The chief cause of this absence of life is the fact that the Adamses own and hold fast to such large tracts of the most valuable land. All along the crest of a most slightly hilly ridge, the centre of the town, which would attract fine residences were it possible to purchase, chimney, post and rail-fences mark it as Adams' property. Broad meadows in the most fertile localities are unproductive, being let on long leases by the Adamses. Everywhere the present far-sight of John Adams is seen in unimproved property, left to fatten of itself and all alone for his descendants. Were the clutch of this family to be released from their ancestral acres, Quincy would spring into the immediate importance and bloom out as one of the loveliest, whereas it is now one of the dearest, of Boston's suburbs.

There is an all-pervading Adams flavor about the place. As one approaches by rail, he rides past the Adams meadows and orchards, to avoid transgressing on which the town road was recently laid out with a long detour. Next comes the old homestead, the "President's house," of late years capped with a mansard roof to the utter destruction of its antique homeliness without the addition of modern elegance. Close at hand in the fire-proof stone library, put up a year or two since by Charles Francis Adams, to store his own and his father's and grandfather's papers. From the summit of a hill looks down the new residence of one of the sons, and to the left the Adams Academy, in which a bequest of old John Adams has just found its monument.

This academy has a history almost as curious as that of Franklin's famous legacy. In John Adams' day, New England's learning was theology, and to that study all others were made to bend. His doctors were doctors of divinity, and his students were those who could construe Isaiah in the original Hebrew. Education was not to be obtained for the asking, and everything was as different from now as you please. With an little preface of the advance of society as that shown by the printer philosopher, John Adams determined to give the youth of distant generations an opportunity of acquiring knowledge for which they would bless his memory, and in his last will and testament designated a certain tract of land from whose lease the income should be set aside until a certain sum should accrue, when an academy should be established at which Hebrew, Greek, and Latin should be taught free to young men of Quincy. Moreover, the curriculum of study might be extended by the introduction of such other branches of scholarly education as might be determined upon by the vote of the clergy, lawyers, and physicians of Quincy. But Hebrew was imperative. Two years ago the fund had accumulated and a marvelous wonder of architecture arose on a lot that had laid open and unoccupied in the heart of the town waiting for John Adams' academy. The building stood vacant for long months, a puzzle to every one, until at last a subscription was raised for a public library, and one of the rooms was occupied for that purpose, a cart-load of pamphlets and patent office reports being sent down from the Adams mansion, as a contribution to the reading of the public. An attempt to establish a school there has recently been made, but as a tuition fee is demanded, the public schools absorb what would perhaps tend toward John Adams' benefaction, although they do not teach Hebrew. The building stands as a monument of the advance that education has made beyond the dreams of even great men.

There are very few objects in Quincy that have not the Adams name connected with them. The great gloomy stone church that stands in the central square is the "Adams Temple." The second Adams kindly presented the stone of which it is built, if the society would quarry it, dress it, and build the church. This munificent offer being accepted, the church edifice is converted into a mausoleum of the two residents, their bodies resting in the vault beneath, and the pulpit standing between the crimson-draped tablets that testify to the fact of sepulture and to the honors of the deceased.

It is not strange that the shoddy population of this little town should concede a certain superiority to the Adams blood; that an Adams must always occupy the moderator's chair at town meetings, that the Adams acre should always receive the most delicate consideration from the assessor, and that even in politics, where the New England mind is stubborn, indeed, the name of Adams should be a power. It is not exactly veneration, for that great little man, Charles Francis Adams, would not encourage a hustling as he stumped along to catch a seat in a crowded train, in his rusty black suit, his worn hat and ill-fitting trousers, always too short, and fidgeting about his ankles at each step. But it is respectful consideration.

"F. ESCAPE FROM SAN JOSE," Exaggerated reports were circulated on Tuesday evening in San Rafael, and telegraphed all over the country, that a serious break had taken place at the State Prison, many were led to believe that a large number of prisoners had escaped, and that the entire institution was in a state of incrimination. The fact is the prisoners made their escape from one of the guards, two miles away from the Prison, while at work drawing logs. Sampson and Ryan, the two escaped convicts started in the hills, the alarm was given and before daylight, Ryan was taken by Sheriff Watson in the bushes. Sampson is still at large. Though he might just as well return to his own country as the Supreme Court have granted him a new trial on a charge of celebrating, for which he was sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment.

SAFETY OF THE DEER.—The men of war *Deerha*, has received orders to sail today from this harbor, on a cruise to the Sandwich islands. The officers expect to be gone a number of months.

THE COAST GUARD.—Captain Hewison of the *Lepanto* has purchased a steamer. Two deer and eagle and orders to take them on his voyage across the Horn of Africa, and then present them to a friend.

WHALE TAKEN.—The wharf erected to receive the cargo of iron from the *Lepanto* has been taken up by the stevedores, the iron having been all snugly stowed on land.

THESE DEER.—The lines have been drawn from the cracks on the hill to the landing for the water pipe. Work is now being done, preparatory to laying the pipes.

THESE FENCE.—Upward of eighty men are now employed at Lime Point, making the improvements for the fortifications.

The Red-Shirt Hero's Second Wife — Mystery and Romance.

"Dear Gino is a palatial villa, with forest-like grounds which is one of many villas belonging to the father of Garibaldi's second wife, the Marchese. He has refused twenty francs for this villa, and the Marchese is said he will take a million if offered to it and on the vast grounds was held the Gino's district and agricultural exhibition of this season, which Gino gave me a chance to see the building. The villa has some superb halls in it, and the grounds are very large.

"A gentleman who sat next me the other day at a dinner party gave me a little bit of a squint, about the Marchese's traitorship, as the second wife of the famous Italian General is called. I had heard that she was the wife of Garibaldi's son.

"Not at all," said my dinner-table companion, a man whose name I knew all about the strange affair. "She is the second wife of the General himself. She left him the day after the wedding, and they have never met since."

"I looked all the questions I was dying to ask upon which he added, with a laugh and a shrug, as if he knew more than was proper to tell at that moment.

"No reasons were given on either side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story I had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Garibaldi's and which seemed worth telling to the unimpaired or broken link that my former acquaintance had given me. I'll tell it to you the way it was told me, and you can join the two links or not, just as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, intelligent and fast. No name was given me. She demonstrated a desperate, passionate admiration for the famous liberator of Italy." She was young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter, and he was posing them, as he has always, for the inconsolable widower who celebrated "Anita," his first wife, who accompanied him through many of his adventures and whose death has been so often and so touchingly described, is supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi's life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young Lombardy Marchese, due and to relate, on the wedding day after the ceremony, Garibaldi received information, with an alleged proof of the immorality of his young bride. Why had he not been told sooner? I cannot tell you anything but the simple story as I heard it, when the newly-married couple were left alone, Garibaldi told his young wife what he had heard, and added, "if you will say you are an honest woman, I will take your word."

"But if I cannot, what then?" asked the Marchese.

"We must pass forever this very moment," replied Garibaldi.

The young woman turned, left her husband of an hour, and never saw him again. It was said that the stories against her character were false, and the young girl, though gay, was innocent. But her pride was so wounded at the charge being made by her husband at that moment and in such a peremptory manner, that she scorned to justify herself; she went forth in her despatched her trousseau and broke the heart of her love.

"I saw the Marchese Garibaldi at one of the regattas in Lago Como early in September. He is about thirty-five years old, I should think; a handsome but coarse-looking woman; has fierce, defiant eyes; dark, thin, heavy dark hair parted on one side; thrust through the thick braids at the back was an oxidized silver sabre, placed in the same way that the rascally tortoise shell daggers are worn in the hair. She was dressed very simply in a *seta crede*, or silk costume, and round hat with cock of the wood's feather.

Townsend's "Sautical Allegiance" for 1873 has just been published.

—The South has refused to interfere in the matter of Denmark sentenced to death on the 15th.

—The U. S. steamship "California" will proceed to Mare Island in a few days to begin on the dry dock.

—The "United States" "United States" are going to give an exhibition ball at Woodward's gardens to-morrow.

—Then P. E. Chamber, of Salt Lake, arrived on the overland train last night. He will remain a few days.

—To-day, at ten o'clock, an examination will be commenced into the estate of the City and County Hospital.

—Arrangements have been made for the payment of the November salary to the teachers in the public schools about the 30th instant.

—It is said that successful gold mines have made their appearance in this City. Persons who carry on successful gold mines are not called with the intelligence.

—On Tuesday night last, the house of Mrs. Alice, on Lombard street, was visited by burglars, who, however, were frightened away before they counted any booty.

—William Allen, Jr., has advertised his wife Ellen as leaving him without cause, and warning all persons against giving her credit. Ellen has not published her reply.

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have remodelled their general average bond of the "Albatross," and yesterday having freight on the ship commenced signing it.

—Col. Stevenson, the United States Shipping Commissioner, says that his experience is trouble in getting all he desires he wants—which certainly must be very gratifying to him.

—On Wednesday an evangelist was spoken from a pulpit in St. Ignace Church while his services were engaged to be confidential. Where will not there go to ply their religious calling?

—The German Club (San Francisco Yacht) will enjoy the playing of the Federal party to-morrow evening, at his club rooms, at a little private concert for the entertainment of the members.

—Yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of the late Justice Scheffer were followed to their last resting place by the members of Chamberlaine Lodge of Odd Fellows, and members of Lodge of B. of P.

—Some time ago it was fashionable for police officers to shoot citizens; but fashion change, you know, and now citizens are shooting policemen. In fact, it is very likely to be an officer now a day.

—The outbursts of themselves in pools of elegant water has become a standard amusement with our citizens follow citizens. Some drown, but the greater number are pulled out by the police.

—In giving an account of an early highway business recently invented in this State, we yesterday credited it to Ireland with the discovery, when the credit should be given to Mr. Levi Stevenson.

—The Hippomaniacs were reported to be here, and believed to be the greatest scientific does not appear, and may be with perfect safety pronounced nothing but a solid. A German friend gave the name to it to (tehrun)Frankish.

The Fireproof Mill Company, of Victoria, V. I., has been \$500 for the opening of the Fayalite river.

A large shipment of ore will shortly be made from the Santa Cruz quadrilateral mine to San Francisco for test.

The bark "Shooting Star" is still loading at Anahim. The bark "Dink" is loading at New Cassin wharf.

Thomas Stevenson, the notorious forger, was sentenced to nine months' penal servitude yesterday in Victoria, V. I.

The line of the Puget Sound Telegraph Company reached Port Blakely on Wednesday last, and an office has been opened.

A despatch from Encke says that a series of several small tides occurred in the Encke Canal yesterday. Nobody hurt.

No rain has fallen yet in the Los Angeles section. The weather continues cool, with varying winds, and at few indications of early rain.

A despatch from Santa Cruz says that B. D. Hays, a decorated old "fender" will enter the contest for the fifty purse, in the forthcoming race there.

A public meeting is called in Los Angeles to establish a public library and reading room. It is proposed to organize with a nominal capital of \$10,000, in shares of 50 cents.

Patrick Ryan, convicted of making an account with intent to kill a sailor on board the ship "Prince Alfred" is sentenced to nine months' penal servitude, at Victoria, V. I.

Quagie, better known as "Foker Jack," who killed a man named James Thompson, at Port Townsend, on Wednesday last, has been indicted by the grand jury returned in the first degree, at Victoria, V. I.

The following Los Angeles items we have to report about last night's colling. In the District Court in the case of William H. Wilson, a decree of divorce was adjudged the plaintiff and was allowed to recover \$1,000 in damages and awarded the custody of her child, at costs of suit and confined fees.

The following history of the Flag of our Union will doubtless interest many of our readers. The Stars and Stripes became the national flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of Congress passed June 14th, 1777. "Resolved That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This resolution appears in the Journal of Congress, volume 2, page 185. Although passed on the date given above, it was not made public until September 26, in the same year when it appeared in the *Dorset Travels and Country Journal*. The flag seems to have been the result of the work commenced by Washington, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison and Colonel Joseph Reed. On the 2d of January, 1776, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the new army which was that day created. The Committee of Congress, consisting of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, sent by Congress to arrange with Washington the details of the army, were with him. Colonel Reed, one of the aides d'camp, was also secretary of the Committee of Defense. The several designs for flags had long occupied the thoughts of Reed and his associates. Several gentlemen of Boston and to the American camp copies of the King's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress. It excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them, as a proof of which the names were publicly burnt in the camp, and they are said on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the Colonies. The use of stripes to mark the number of the States on the flag cannot be clearly traced, but may be accounted for by a custom of the camp at Cambridge, the army of fifteen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for the captains to distinguish general officers from private. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officers of the day. Orders were issued that the different grades of officers should be distinguished by a stripe of colored ribbon worn across the breast. Washington, as Commander in Chief, wore a ribbon of light blue. The Stars on the blue field "a new constellation" were suggested by the constellation *Erie* first honored as such in the Union. The thirteen stars of the new constellation were placed as the circumference of a circle, and on a blue field, in accordance with the resolution already given. That was the flag used at Congress's entrance, October 14th, 1777. By a resolution of Congress passed January 19th, 1792, to take effect May 1st, 1792, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. That was the flag of 1792. By a resolution passed April 4th, 1818, to take effect on the following July 4th, the flag was again changed to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, and a new star to represent a new State, added to be placed on the blue field on the 4th of July following the admission of such State. The flag played on the National Palace in Mexico last July 4th. It now carries thirty stars. — *New York Journal of Commerce*.

An up country editor, having received a five dollar remittance from a stock broker, expressed his attitude in an elaborate puff. He wrote: "The fact cannot be beaten as an attack of dist." The letter changed dist into dirt and the affectionate salutation was reduced to the most wack.

A Quaker paper says that prohibition dealers are loaded by the opportunity so people don't know what dist. Quakers have it, dealers have it, bartenders are loaded with it and even doctors are down with it.

An old Pigger Indian, near Yavaville, who was on the point of death, after listening to the prayers and exhortations of the good Minister, gasped out with the quaky "You back to Heaven, you me back, how long you stay?" The good man moved.

Managers in this country have done a little in exchange, in reply to a communication, page 2.

Mangels red and yellow are both bad the red one is the yellow. Either imparts a strong the acidic flavor to sugar and butter, so that they are not eatable. Mangels a good food, but gives an unpleasant taste to butter. Though in a much less degree than mangels. Fatsigs are good food, and make a rich pleasant flavor. Sugar less in what I call the white. There may not be the same quantity as mangels from a given space of land, but the use of quantity is more than compensated for in quality. It will produce more and richer butter than the least disagreeable taste. No doubt sugar is a good food for feeding land as all vegetable is. In such other matter are found to be, which is important consideration for those that have milk cows in winter as it will afford warmth, and also them to continue their supplies.

Another correspondent says that his experience has led him to think highly of mangels as food for cows and gives it as follows.

I have been in the habit of growing mangels (all varieties as well as sugar beets) and feeding them daily cows but without experiencing any such loss as those described by your correspondent. I could have never acquired a bad habit nor had butter both unsaleable. On the contrary, my cows always have able to obtain the highest price in the market for the butter made from cows regularly on mangels mixed with hay. From experience extending now over many years I am opinion that mangels and particularly sugar beets, the most valuable cows the dairy farmer can use, and I am inclined to think that the blame lies in the low feeder and not the food, or that some of our countrymen have been at work to spoil the name.

He was a man in Richmond, Ohio, lately who
 a right of appeal to sell. Finding no sale he
 had to give them away. He would only take
 who would take any and he would take only a
 transfer. He was so disgusted that he went into
 down to take a drink and was delighted, on his
 side, to find that all his apples had been stolen.

Low Countries. Since it is to be said that—in
 with to a question asked at the Continental confer-
 ence, meeting on Sunday, concerning the way in
 which subscriptions to the stock are to be paid for
 any be well to state that payments are required
 follows: Two dollars on each share at the time of
 subscription, two dollars in May, 1910; two dollars
 July, 1910; two dollars in September, 1910; and
 two dollars in November, 1910.

In Ottawa, Canada, recently, in removing the human remains from an old burying ground, preparatory to its being closed, a gentleman present desired the lid to be taken off the coffin of a deceased relative. On this being done, to the horror of the small body of spectators who gathered around it, they discovered that the body which was that of an uncle of the gentleman who was removing it, had been disturbed in the coffin. It was terribly agitated as if the deceased had died in great agony. The face wore an expression of intense pain and horror, the arms were drawn up as far as the coffin would admit, and the head was twisted round to the shoulder, from which the neck had apparently been gnawed by the struggling man. It was evident that the deceased had been buried alive and had awakened from his trance only to perish miserably.

Chicago has found in one of its constituents a petrified baby. And now they want to form a "mutilated" company for the purpose of buying people in proper attitudes to fit them for man's ornaments or statuary.

Darwin D. Towse, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, as testified to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Scent Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all the varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soots, etc., together with a superior selection of Fine Old Whisky, Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes especially and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE: The old Samacillo Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, of moderate terms, with perfect title.

Get the Biggest Bargain, anywhere, anywhere - the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co., No. 57 California Market, San Francisco.

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.			
	Miles		
To San Francisco	5	To Tomlinson Valley	3
" Red Ranch	0	" the Lighthouse	3½
" San Rafael	13½	" Olama	30
" Bolinas	30	" Petaluma	31

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express
CHANGE OF TIME.



HOTEL AT BOLINAS.
Accommodations for Pleasure Parties Fishing, Call
ing and Hunting
Stands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.
NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.
and GEORGE BURKE, Proprietor.

1 Non Sale in Black District (to) Turney Valley
varying in size from 20 to 80 feet frontage.
Apply to H. A. COBB,
President, S. L. & F. Co.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING
Bely's Restaurant Apply to H. A. COBB
and President, B. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Martin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each phase of property to which they relate, whether portions of a **SEVENTEENTH** lots in **SEVENTEENTH** or **SEVENTEENTH**. I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and dispatch.

SAVING MONEY BY BORROWING is advised to all the agent of national Capital in Towns and farming lands and city properties. In June as they are required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest 4% per annum, and the principal repaid by the sale of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as desired. The securities are adapted to the selling of such grains, fruits, products, and to cotton, dairy and stock raising, as well as to unimproved and unimproved large tracts, are rated as the highest credit and are especially located for persons who may be inconveniently located. Borrowers may be inconvenienced by the fact that the interest and expenses to effect their loans will have been advanced to them and charged to them, and their interest has been commuted.

FAIR OWNERS are advised to sell their land and improvements together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash the full value of their estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually buying and selling property, and ready money to invest in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expense in a sale is commuted. Apply in person or write in care of the agent, National Capital, 1000 Market Street, between Rice and California, San Francisco.

POOR FARMER JOHN.

BY MISS M. M. E. GOODWIN.

Old Farmer John is sore perplexed—
Nay, Farmer John is really vexed.
He labors early, labors late,
Yet ever talks of adverse fate.
For all his toiling scarce suffice,
Of longed-for lands to pay the price.

The Summers come, the Summers go,
The Spring showers waste the Winter snows.
The white, from dawn till close of day,
Receiving naught but frowns for pay.
His good wife toils, and anxious care
Has faded lip and cheek and hair.

Acres on acres stretch away
Of woodland, corn, of wheat and hay;
His cattle roam o'er meadow and hill,
His brooklet turns the glowing mill,
Yet still he sighs, and longs for more,
And grumbles o'er that he is poor.

Four sturdy sons, four daughters fair
Claimed at his hands a father's care.
He gave them labor without end,
And strove their souls like him to bend
Into the narrow groove of thought—
Gold to be earned, land to be bought.

Yes, Farmer John is growing poor!
You see it as you pass his door.
His old brown house is small and mean,
The roof is warped by crack and seam;
The leaning bars, the half-hinged door,
Proclaim old John is very poor.

No books, no pictures on the wall;
Carpenter's tools and dreary hall;
Why think it strange such farmer's boys
Should seek the city's pomp and noise?
Should learn to loathe the night of home,
Where naught of joy or grace may come?

Why think it strange his poor old wife,
Who coined for him her very life,
Should pause, at last, despite his frown,
And lay her weary burden down
In joy, to walk the streets of heaven,
Where naught is sold, but all is given?

Go where you will, search earth around,
The poorest man that can be found
Is he who toils, through life, to gain,
Widest extent of hill and plain;
Forgetting all his soul's best needs,
In counting o'er his little deeds.

—Christian Union.

GRANDMOTHERS.

Grandmothers are very nice folks,
They beat all the suns in creation,
They let a chap do as he likes,
And don't worry about education.

I'm sure I can't see it at all,
What a poor fellow ever could do
For apples, and pennies, and cakes,
Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "ma's"
To let a boy have a good time,
Sometimes they will whisper "his true,"
"Other way, when a boy wants to climb.

Grandmothers have muffins for tea,
And pies, a whole row, in the cellar,
And they're apt (if they know it in time),
To make chicken pies for a "fellow."

And if he is bad now and then,
And makes a great racketing noise,
They only look over their specs
And say, "Ah, these boys will be boys.

"Life is only so short at the best;
Let the children be happy to-day."
Then they look for a while at the sky,
And the hills that are far, far away.

Quite often, at twilight comes on,
Grandmothers sing hymns very low
To themselves as they rock by the fire,
About Heaven, and when they shall go.

And then a boy stopping to think,
Will find a hot tear in his eye,
To know what will come at the last,
For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray,
For a boy needs their prayers every night,
Some boys more than others, I s'pose,
Such as I need a wonderful sight.

—Little Sower.

THE OLD LETTER.

Only a yellow old letter
In a woman's delicate hand,
With just a faint hint of perfume—
Why I keep it you don't understand.

We were lovers once, but we quarrelled—
Pride against pride, you know;
It is simply the same old story,
And it happened years ago.

It is quite a thing of the past,
She is somebody else's wife,
While I—can smile at the passion
Whose raptures once thrilled my life.

Quite a thing of the past—and yet
As with dream-troubled eyes I stand
Idly scanning this yellow old letter
In a woman's delicate hand.

Drifts from me the loveless present,
And I almost think I can trace
In the faded lines of a letter
My old love's beautiful face.

And I know in my heart of hearts,
Just as lightly as I may,
That life has nothing to give me
Half as dear as that long ago day.

A CORRESPONDENT from Nashua, N.H., hands the
Colonist Farmer, Canada, a simple method, long used
in that locality, for killing lice on cattle. Make a
strong brine with common salt, and apply it two or
three times, rubbing in well with a brush. This
never fails to remove the vermin. Scoury on cattle
can be successfully treated by the application of
fresh hog's lard to the affected parts, previously
washed clean with soap and water.

LOOSE THREADS.

Voices of the Night : Oats on the tiles.

All time belongs to us, for all time is hours.
PREFERRED Creditors : Those who do not dun.
Wheat grows bigger the more you contract? Debt.
What is that which is full of holes and yet holds
water? A sponge.
Lawyers are lucky. They can do lots of courting,
and not be engaged.

The man who painted the "sign of the times" is
in want of a job.
The clever name for the chicken plague is the
pierzchnikkrankheit.

War are handbooks like guide books? Because they
are made for two-wrists.

The gent. who went too far in an argument was
brought home on a stretcher.

The man who wrestled with adversity wore out
his silk stockings and got worsted.

The poorest education that teaches self-control, is
better than the best that neglects it.

A man with an irritable temper is more to be pitied
than one bowed down with poverty.

A fashion writer states that opera singers are
"much puffed and neatly trimmed"—by critics.

As daylight can be seen through very small holes,
so little things will illustrate a person's character.

It is sweet to have friends you can trust, and con-
venient sometimes to have friends who will trust you.

The young ladies of the period must be given to
dreamy speculations, they build such castles in the
(h)air.

Attributing to chignons, Mrs. Clever said : "A girl
seems all head." "Yes, till you talk to her," replied
Mr. Clever.

What is the difference between an auction and sea
sickness? One is the sale of effects, the other the
effects of a sail.

This young man who cast his eye on a young lady
coming out of church has had it replaced, and now
sees as all as ever.

An experienced boy says he regards hunger and
the chastening rod as about the same thing. They
both make a boy hylar.

When a horse burns down it burns up; when you
drink a glassful you drink it empty, and when you
take a cab it takes you.

Mrs. O'Leary wonders : "If thim Boston spalpeens
will be after swearing that it was her poor base of a
cow that burned their city."

All the slate pencils are made in Vermont, and
the sales amount to from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000
per year. This includes what the girls eat.

SOMEBODY inquiring at the Springfield, Illinois,
Post Office for a letter for Mike Howe, received the
gruff answer that there was no letter there for any-
body's cow.

Mr. Townsend, who was lately hurt in a duel at
Atlanta, Georgia, is reported to be out of danger.
One paper says that "fears of his permanent recovery
are expressed."

The horse radish trade in the city markets has
fallen off, materially of late, owing to a rumor that
the horse radish zootie had broken out in several of
the market stalls.

The latest feature in the cigar-trade is to throw in
a mustard plaster with every half dozen cigars sold,
by the aid of which smoking is made easy for those
who have no "draft" for their mouths.

A Westerner has an idea which is an idea.
He proposes to arrange church seats on pivots, so
that the devout may more conveniently examine the
toilets of the back seats. This device would greatly
increase the value of church property; for then the
pews would all be made alike, well situated and of
equal desirability.

The Tendency to Extension in the Large
Estates of England.

"Unto him who hath shall be given" appears to
be the text which every large number of wealthy
Englishmen take for their wills. There is an ex-
traordinary tendency to bequeath estates to those
who have them. Moreover, of late years the en-
tire extinction of families has often placed enormous
properties in the hands of one person. Miss Brontë
says in one of her novels that the thickness of For-
tune sometimes takes the turn of repeated strokes
of luck in the same quarter. This would certainly
seem to have been the trick which she has played
the dukedom of Buccleuch.

In the time of Charles II. the young countess of
Buccleuch was the greatest heiress of her day. She
was accordingly married to Charles II.'s favorite son
by Lucy Walters, who became afterward so well
known as Duke of Monmouth. The son of Mon-
mouth and the countess of Buccleuch succeeded his
mother, who had been created Duchess, as Duke.
His descendant married a daughter of the Duke of
Queensberry, and this marriage eventually brought
that dukedom and an immense estate into the
family when the last Duke of Queensberry died
childless.

Another Duke of Buccleuch married the daughter
and heiress of the last Duke of Montagu. All that
nobleman's property thus passed to his son-in-law,
and was settled on his second son, but on his dying
without a son, it reverted to his male heir, the Duke
of Buccleuch. The present Duke has thus become
the chief landed proprietor in the United Kingdom.
He has, besides his own house, nine seats—four in
England, which came to him from the Duke of Mon-
tagu, and five in Scotland, of which one, Drumlan-
rig, a princely place, came from the Duke of Queens-
berry, whilst the rest are Buccleuch property.

Within the last twelve years the same thing has
occurred in the case of the Dukes of Devonshire
and Northumberland. The Earldom of Burlington
was conferred on a younger branch of the Cavendish
family, but the late Duke of Devonshire dying child-
less and "brotherless," his cousin, Lord Burlington,
became Duke, so that the immense estates of the two
titles were merged. Precisely the same thing hap-
pened in the case of the Earl of Beverly, who suc-
ceeded, on the death of his cousin, to the Dukedom
of Northumberland, and the present peer having
married an heiress, a still further agglomeration of
property results.

The late Viscountess Palmerston was the last of
her race. Both her brothers, successively Viscounts
Melbourne, died childless. Consequently, their
vast property centres in her grandson, Earl Cowper-
whose mother being brotherless, left him the big-
gest house in the country and a commensurate
revenue; there are many similar cases. [From
"Landowners in England," by Reginald Wynford,
in the December number of "Lippincott's Magazine."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

Friday Evening, December 8, 1874.

BREAD—There has continued the usual demand for
local consumption and the interior with a moderate export
inquiry during the week under review. Following are the
California Cracker (O's) rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢ @ B;
Boston do, 65¢; Butter do, 65¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham
do, 70¢; Pimento do, 65¢; Soda do, 65¢; and second
class, 65¢; Santa Clara do, 60¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water
do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢;
Seed Oats, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 80¢; Jenny Lind,
extra, 85¢; Ginger Oats, 85¢; Ginger Snaps, 125¢;
Congress Oats, 250¢; Water Biscuit, 80¢; Pilot Bread, first
class, 80¢, and second class, 65¢; Saloon Pilot, 80¢; Ship
Biscuit, 85¢; Lemon do, 80¢.

WHEAT—The market has been very firm, at a further
advance in prices, during the past week. The receipts
have been light. Sales aggregate about 30,000 sbs fair to
choice at \$1.60 @ 1.65, the latter for choice milling. Quota-
ble at the close at \$1.50 @ 1.55 for dark coast; bright do,
\$1.60 @ 1.65; choice shipping, \$1.70; do milling, \$1.75 @ 1.80
do. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s
@ 12 1/2 s for average; Club 12s 8 @ 12 1/2 s—a decline of 3d @
cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has continued firm, at un-
changed rates, since our last weekly review. Sales em-
brace 15,000 sbs at \$1.30 @ 1.40 for coast and bay feed and
brewing. At the close we quote coast at \$1.30 @ 1.35 and
bay at \$1.35 @ 1.40, the latter for choice brewing. \$1.00 @ 1.05
OATS—The demand has been good, in a jobbing way,
at advanced rates, during the past week. Quota-ble at the
close at \$1.20 @ 1.25 do.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past
week, with a good demand. Quota-ble at the close at
\$1.20 @ 1.25 for ordinary to choice ton.

STRAW—Quota-ble at \$3.00 @ 3.50 for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote the range at \$1.25 @ 1.30 @ 1.35 do.

BEANS—The market has remained steady, and the fol-
lowing are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 5/2 @ 5/4 @ B.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a
fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we
quote the range at \$1.00 @ 1.10; Carolina, \$1.10 @ 1.20 do.

ONIONS—Market firm at \$4.50 @ 5.00 do.

RYE—Quota-ble at \$1.25 from store @ 1.00 do.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$4.25 @ 4.50 do.

SEEDS—Quota-ble as follows: Canary, 15¢; Flax, 30¢;
and Mustard, 15¢ @ 20¢ do.

HIDES—The market remains at unchanged rates, owing
to the limited transportation facilities. Sales of 1450
California dry, usual selection, at 17¢ @ 18¢; 1600 salted at
80¢ @ 85¢ do.

TALLOW—Market dull at 80¢ @ B.

WOOL—The market remains in about the same condi-
tion as at the time of our last review. A few scattering
lots of Fall continue to come forward. The Spring clip,
with the exception of what is held by speculators, has all
been closed out. Prices are essentially the same as last
week. The market, however, lacks that animation and
vim which was perceptible immediately after the Boston
fire, in fact some buyers in the market are holding back,
looking for better bargains than they can at present com-
municate. The sales of Fall reported amount to 250,000
lbs at prices within the range of our quotations, which
are as follows: Fall burry, 13¢ @ 15¢; good to choice, 16¢
@ 20¢, extra choice, 22¢ @ 25¢ do.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits
as follows: Apples, 15¢ @ 20¢ box; Limes, 15¢ @
B; Cherries, 8¢ @ 10¢ do; Peas, 15¢ @ 20¢ box; Figs
8¢ @ 10¢; Grapes, 2¢ @ 3¢ do; Quinces, 3¢ @ 4¢ box; Mal-
aga Lemons, 15¢ @ 20¢ box or 1¢ @ 1.00; Greenberries, 1¢ @ 1.50
@ B; Strawberries, 20¢ @ B; Bananas, 2¢ @ 3¢ bunch.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter continues in
good supply. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm. We quote:
—BUTTER—California fresh (roll), 50¢ @ 55¢ for fair
to choice; Arctic, 50¢ @ 55¢; Eastern Arctic, ordinary to
fair, 15¢ @ 20¢, choice, 25¢ @ 30¢ do.

—CHEESE—California, 12¢ @ 15¢; Eastern, 14¢ @ 16¢.
—EGGS—California, 55¢ @ 70¢ @ dozen; Eastern, 25¢
@ 30¢; Oregon, 45¢.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quo-
tations:
—HAMS—California, 15¢ @ 18¢ @ B; Oregon, 16¢; East-
ern do, 18¢ @ 20¢.

—BACON—California, 13¢ @ 15¢; Eastern sugar-cured
Breakfast, 15¢ @ 18¢; do, clear, 12¢ @ 15¢.

—LARD—California, 11¢ @ 12¢; Oregon, none in mar-
ket; Eastern, in tins, 11¢ @ 12¢; do in cases, 12¢ @ 13¢; do
in kegs, 12¢ @ 13¢.

FRESH MEATS—The market has remained very
steady with no material change in prices since our last
weekly review. The following are the rates from slaugh-
terers to dealers:
—BEEF—For first quality, 80¢; second and third qual-
ities, 60¢ @ 70¢ do.

—VEAL—At 14¢ @ 15¢ do.

—MUTTON—At 15¢ @ 17¢ do.

—LAMB—75¢ @ 80¢ do.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 5¢ @ 6¢; on foot, grain-
fed, 5¢ @ 6¢ do.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have continued
free with a fair demand at generally lower rates since our
last weekly review:
—FOWLS—Hens, large, 75¢ @ 80¢; Spring Chickens,
\$1.50 @ 2.00; Roosters, \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at \$1.00 @ 1.10 dozen.

—GESE—Tame at \$1.00 @ 1.10 do.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 15¢ @ 20¢; Dressed, 20¢ @ 25¢ @ B.

—QUAIL—\$2.25 @ 2.50 do.

—DUCKS—Wild, \$1.50 @ 2.00 do.

—HARE—\$3.00 @ 3.50 do.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75¢ @ 80¢ each.

CHICKENS—Large, 75¢ each.

DUCKS—Tame, \$1 each.

HARE—75¢ each.

RABBITS—15¢ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, \$2.50 @ 3.00 do.

GESE—Tame, \$1.50 @ 2.00 each.

TURKEYS—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

SNIPES—\$2.50 @ 3.00 do.

QUAIL—\$2.25 @ 2.50 do.

DUCKS—Wild, 75¢ @ 1.00 pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water.
When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P. it is after-
noon, and when in the P. M. column by A. it is forenoon.

December	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.
7...	6:38	4.5	5:47	4.7	11:38	2.6	0:45	2.2
8...	7:27	4.5	6:57	4.3	0:08	0.4	0:45	2.2
9...	8:15	4.7	8:05	4.2	1:06	0.7	1:51	1.3
10...	9:00	4.9	9:12	4.1	1:57	1.0	2:51	1.2
11...	9:34	5.2	10:01	4.1	2:41	1.2	3:44	0.7
12...	10:17	5.6	11:25	4.1	3:22	1.4	4:31	0.2
13...	10:35	5.9			4:00	1.6	5:15	0.2

SUN—December 7.

Sun rises.....7:00 Sun sets.....4:36

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via
Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red-
ding and Portland O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. B. B. Steamer (from
Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo
with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacra-
mento; making close connection at Napa with Stages
for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and S. P.
B. B. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)
connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale;
making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for
Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer
(from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo
Beaula and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train,
(via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train
(via Oakland) for Lathrop, Marced, Visalia,
Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. B. B.
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) con-
necting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's
Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching
at Beaula and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train,
(via Oakland)—Through Freight and Ac-
commodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00,
8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30,
5.30, 6.15, 7.30 and 11.30 P. M. (7.30, 11.30 and 3.30 to
Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.30, 8.40, 9.50,
10.50 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50,
8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.30, and 11.30 P. M.

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), 7.30, 8.40, 9.50,
10.50 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, 7.30, 7.50, 8.50 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30,
4.30, and 5.30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. M. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. ds

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1874.

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco
for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at 3:30 and 4:40 P. M.
Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave
San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and
Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent.

J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER
of First and Brannan streets, on the
1st and 15th of every month, punc-
tually at noon, for Yokohama and
Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Com-
pany's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Higo and
Nagasaki.
When the sailing date falls on Sunday the steamer
will sail on the preceding Saturday.

December 16—ALASKA, Capt. Lachlan.

January